

# Web Services

Giuseppe Attardi  
Università di Pisa

# Overview

- **From COMponents to .NET**
- **Web Services Architecture**
- **Demo**
- **Reflection and Metadata**
- **2-Way Web**
- **Open Issues**

# Software Components

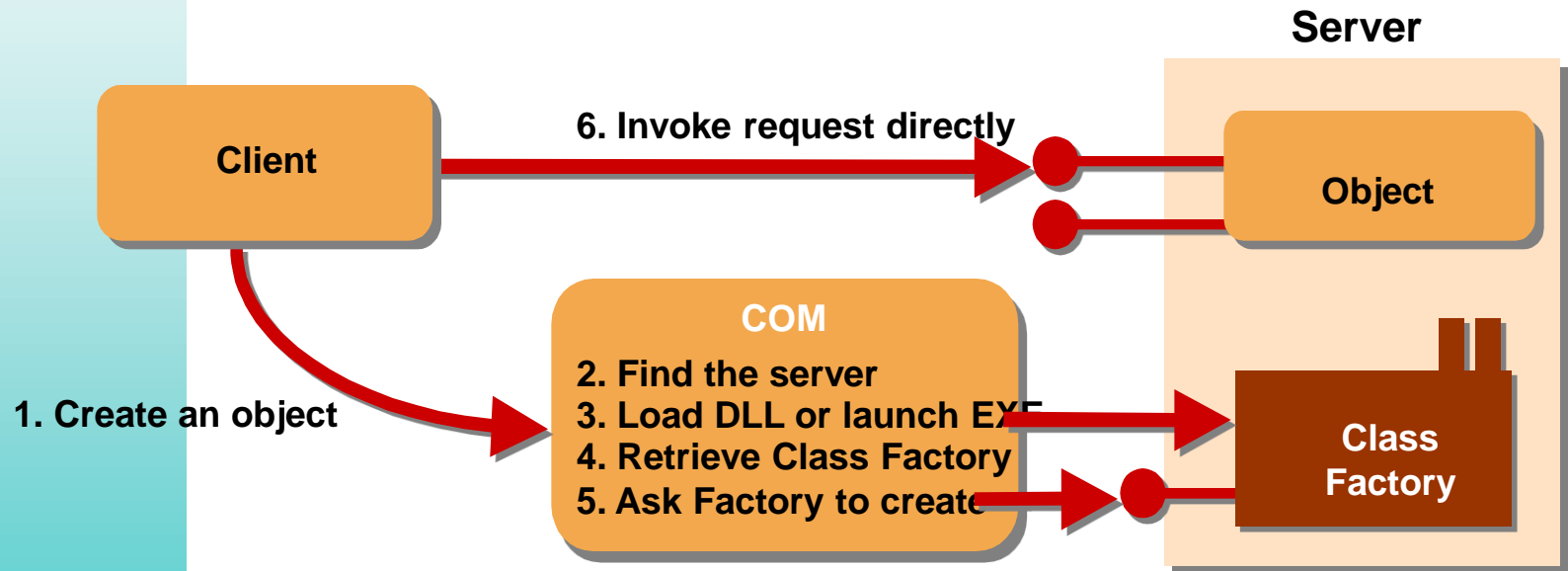
# COM Classes and Servers

- **COM class: body of source code that implements COM interfaces**
- **provides real functions in any supported programming language for each interface method it supports**
- **each COM class has a unique identifier (CLSID)**
- **client asks COM to create an object and return interface pointer**
- **client applications interact with COM objects through interface pointers**

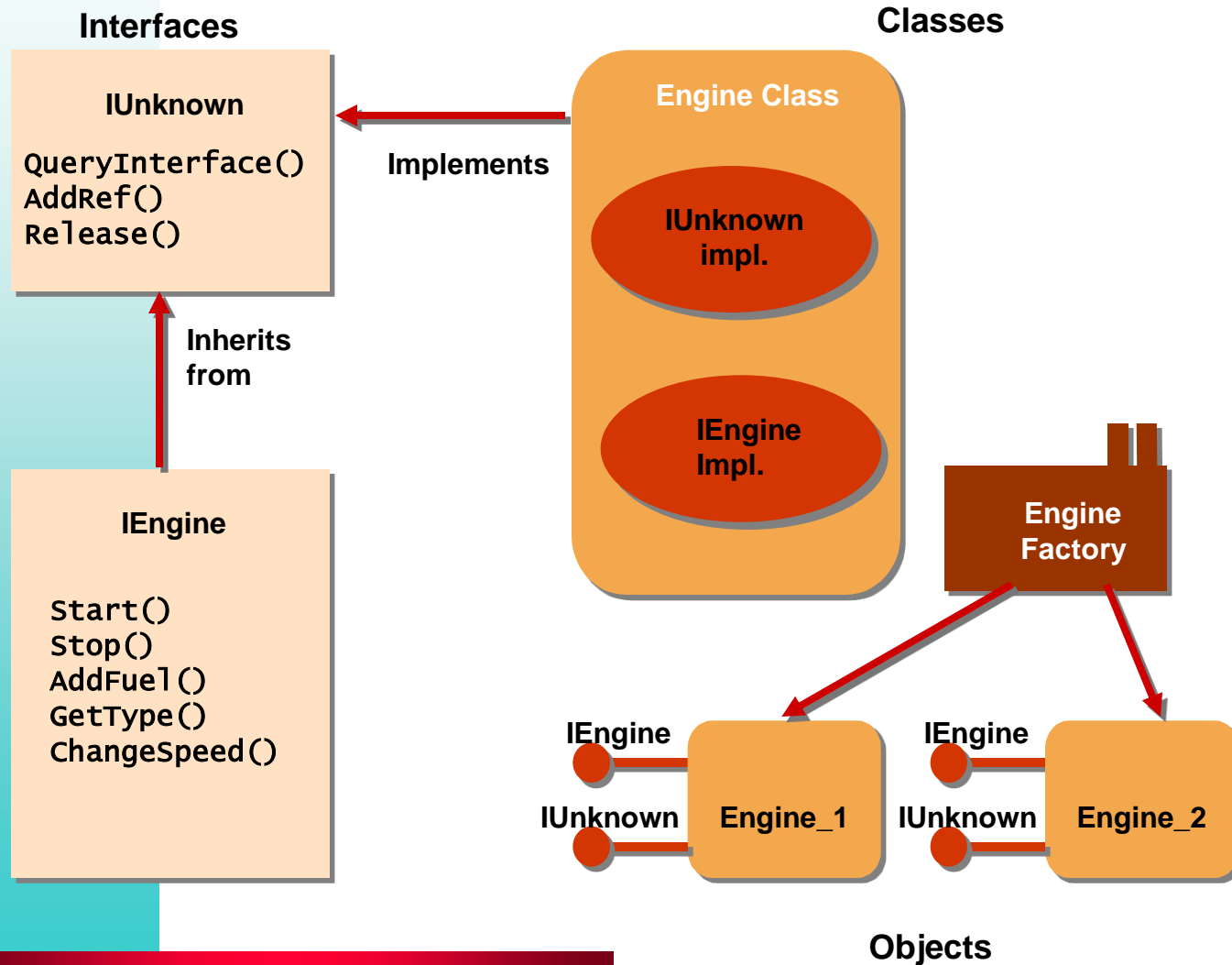


- **client not dependent on implementation details of COM**
- **COM servers:**
  - **in-process server: DLL loaded into client process calls go directly to object created in the client's process**
  - **out-of-process server: separate executable, either on same machine as a client or on remote machine; calls go first to an in-process proxy which uses RPC; in the server, stub object receives each incoming call and dispatches to appropriate COM object**
- **ActiveX control is in-process COM server object**

# Object Creation



# Interfaces, Classes and Factories



# COM Interfaces

- **COM interface defines behavior or capabilities of software component as a set of methods and properties**
- **interface is contract that guarantees consistent semantics**
- **each COM object must support at least one interface (IUnknown)**

# COM pros/cons

- **PROs**

- Access to OS functionality
- Faster and easier to write apps
- Third-party COM components

- **CONs**

- Requires infrastructure and tools
- Client/server kept separate (e.g. different strings implementations)
- DLL hell

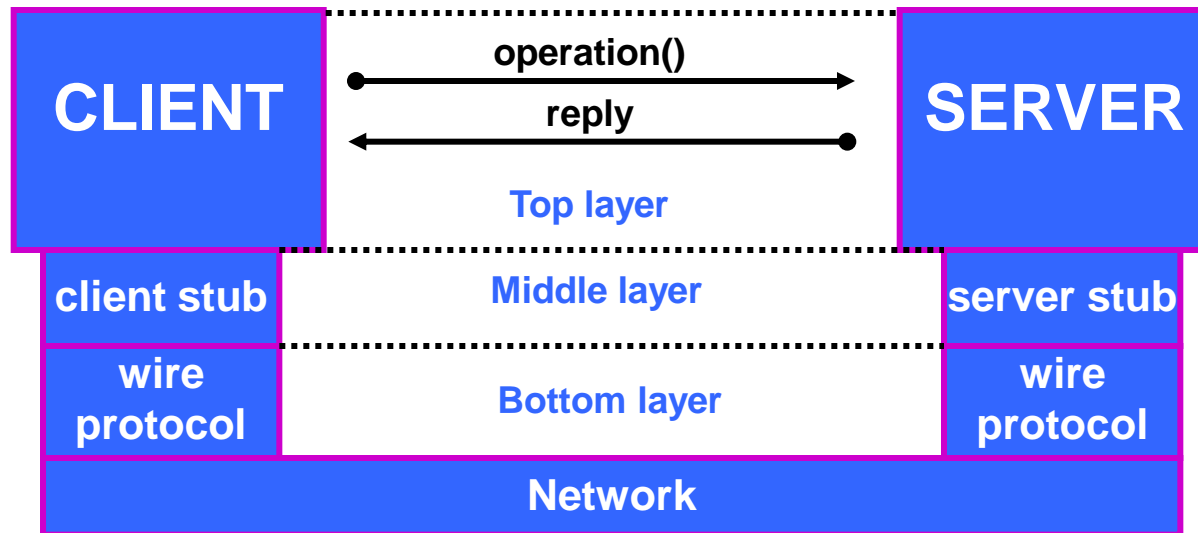
# History of Distributed Object Models

## Communication Protocol Models:

- Message passing/queueing (DCE)
- Request/response (RPC)

- **1980**      model based on network layer (NFS, DCE RPC)
- **1990**      object-oriented RPC, to link objects

# Remote Procedure Call



# ORPC

- **ORPC codify mappings between objects at language level**
- **Server-side middleware locate and instantiate object in target process**
- **Microsoft DCOM and CORBA IIOP were dominating ORPC protocols**



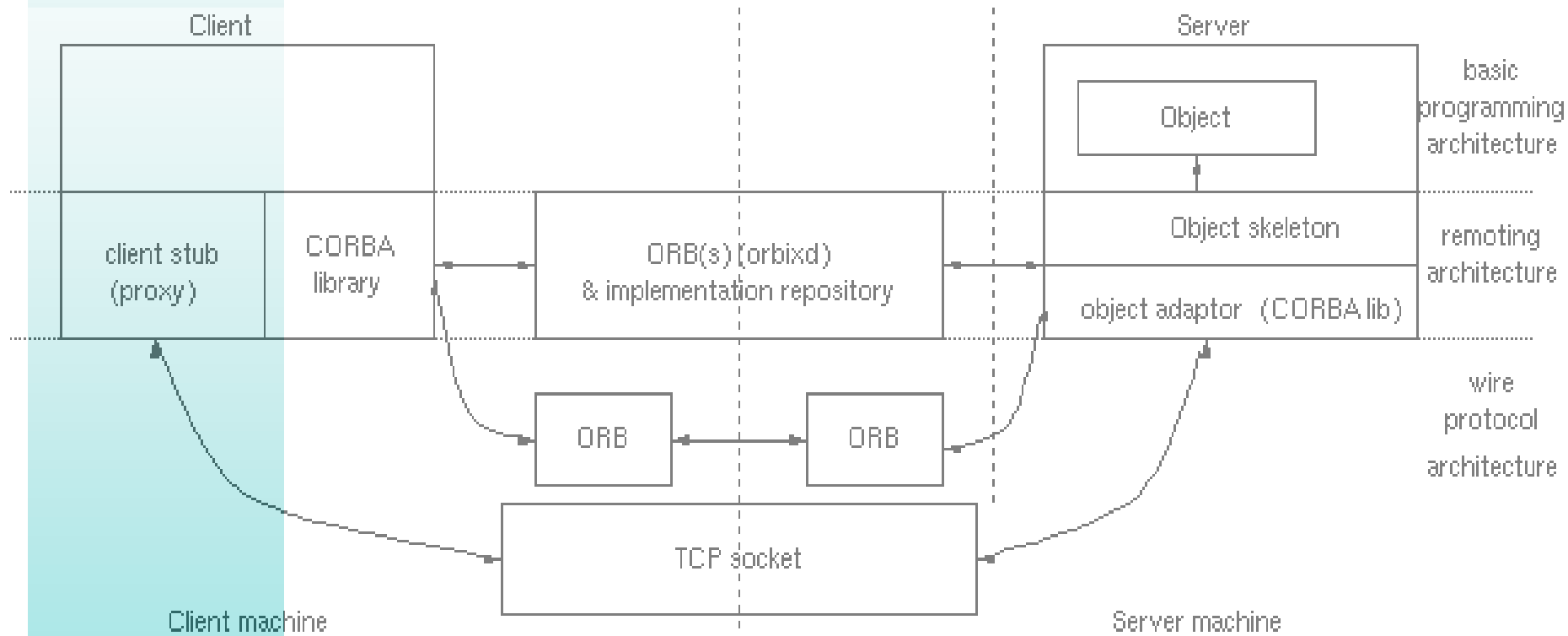
# CORBA

- **OMG's specification for interoperability between distributed computing nodes**
- **Goal: heterogeneous environments communicating at the object level, regardless of implementation of endpoints**
- **ORB: middleware that establishes requestor-provider relationship**

# ORB

- **Receives invocation message to invoke specified method for registered object**
- **Finds object, unmarshals parameters, invokes method, marshals and returns results**
- **Requester needs not to be aware of location, language or OS of object**

# CORB Architecture



# Interface Definition Language

- **Language neutral specification**

```
interface Polynomial : MathObject {  
    sequence<Monomial> monomials;  
    int rank;  
    Polynomial add(in Polynomial p);  
};
```

- **Mappings to several languages**
- **Tools (compilers) generate stubs and skeletons in various languages**

**Note. No way to know at run-time which interfaces an objects provides: IDL gets compiled away**

# DCOM

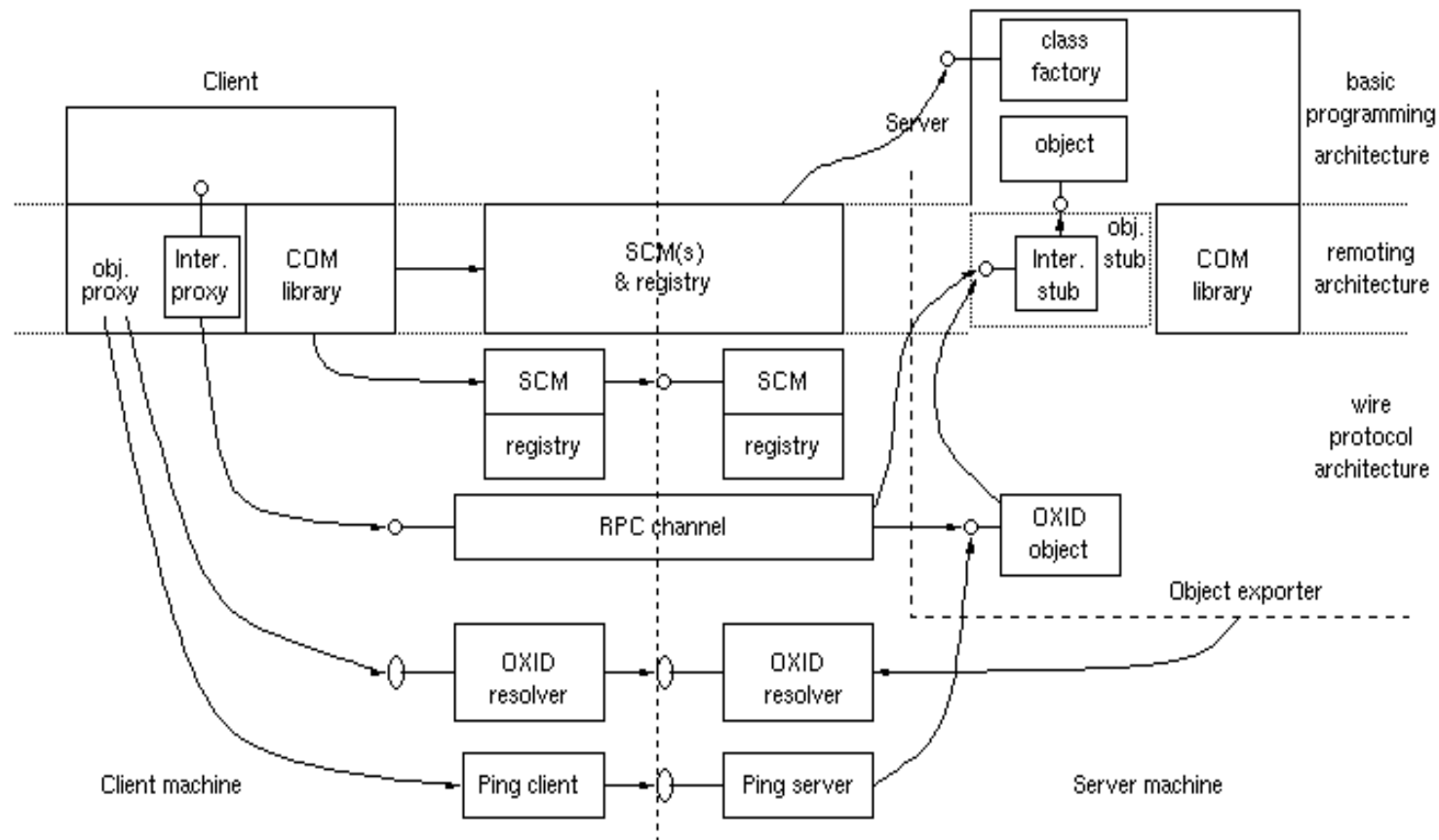
- **DCOM distributed extension to COM**
- **builds an ORPC layer on top of DCE RPC**
- **COM server can create object instances of multiple object classes**
- **COM object supports multiple interfaces, representing different view or behavior of the object**
- **interface consists of a set of functionally related methods**

# DCOM Interfaces

- **interfaces described using MIDL**
- **MIDL compiler generates proxy and stub code in C or C++ from interface definition**
- **generated proxy code provides client-side API**
- **stub objects decode incoming client requests and deliver to appropriate object in the server**

- **COM client interacts with COM object by acquiring a pointer to an object's interface and invoking methods through that pointer, as if the object resides in the client's address space**
- **interfaces follow standard memory layout, same as C++ vtable**
- **specification at binary level**
- **integration of binary components in different languages (C++, Java, Visual Basic)**

# DCOM Architecture





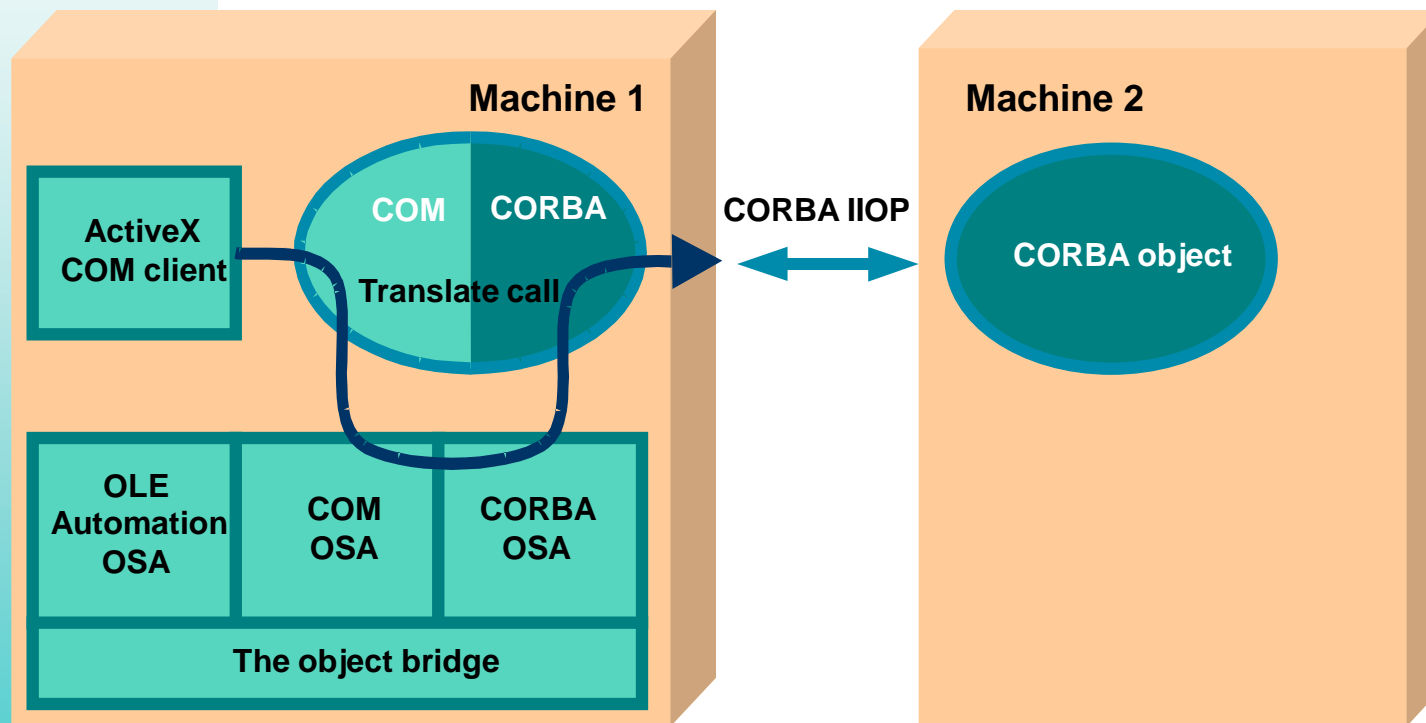
# DCOM Overview

- **proxy and stub code interact with appropriate runtime libraries to exchange requests and responses**
- **each interface has UUID**
- **QueryInterface method of IUnknown**
- **QueryInterface returns an interface pointer**
- **interface pointer points to COM binary data structure**
- **client application must know CLSID and IID for an interface**
- **standard dictates interface functions calling conventions**

# CORBA / COM interoperability

- **Naming of communication endpoints:**
  - CORBA: Interoperable Object Reference
  - DCOM: OBJREFs (include reference counting)
- **Support for multiple interfaces (only in DCOM)**
- **Format of payload parameter values:**
  - DCOM: Network Data Representation
  - CORBA: Common Data Representation

# COM-CORBA Interoperation



# CORBA and DCOM limitations

- **DCOM platform limitation**
- **CORBA, subtle incompatibilities require ORB from same vendor**
- **Reliance on closely administered environments**
  - **IIOP must cross firewalls**
- **Programming difficulties in data alignment and data types**

# Quest for Net Objects

<b>1993</b>	<b>COM</b>
<b>1996</b>	<b>Java</b>
<b>1997</b>	<b>Mary Kirtland's articles in MS System Journal present first sketch (COM+)</b>
<b>1997</b>	<b>Sun vs Microsoft over Java licensing</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>Java 1.2</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>MS announces .NET, CLR, C#</b>

# Web Computing

- **Programming with distributed components on the Web:**
  - Heterogeneous
  - Distributed
  - Multi-language

# Beyond browsing

- **Access and act on information**
- **More control, better decision-making and easier collaboration**
- **Optimal support for different devices**
- **Open to partners: each can build its portion of the application**

# Classes of Use

- **Web Services**
- **2-way Web**
  - **Full interactive capabilities of desktop applications**



# Web Services

# Web Service: Definitions

- **Component for Web Programming**
- **Self-contained, self-describing, modular component that can be published, located, and invoked across the Web**

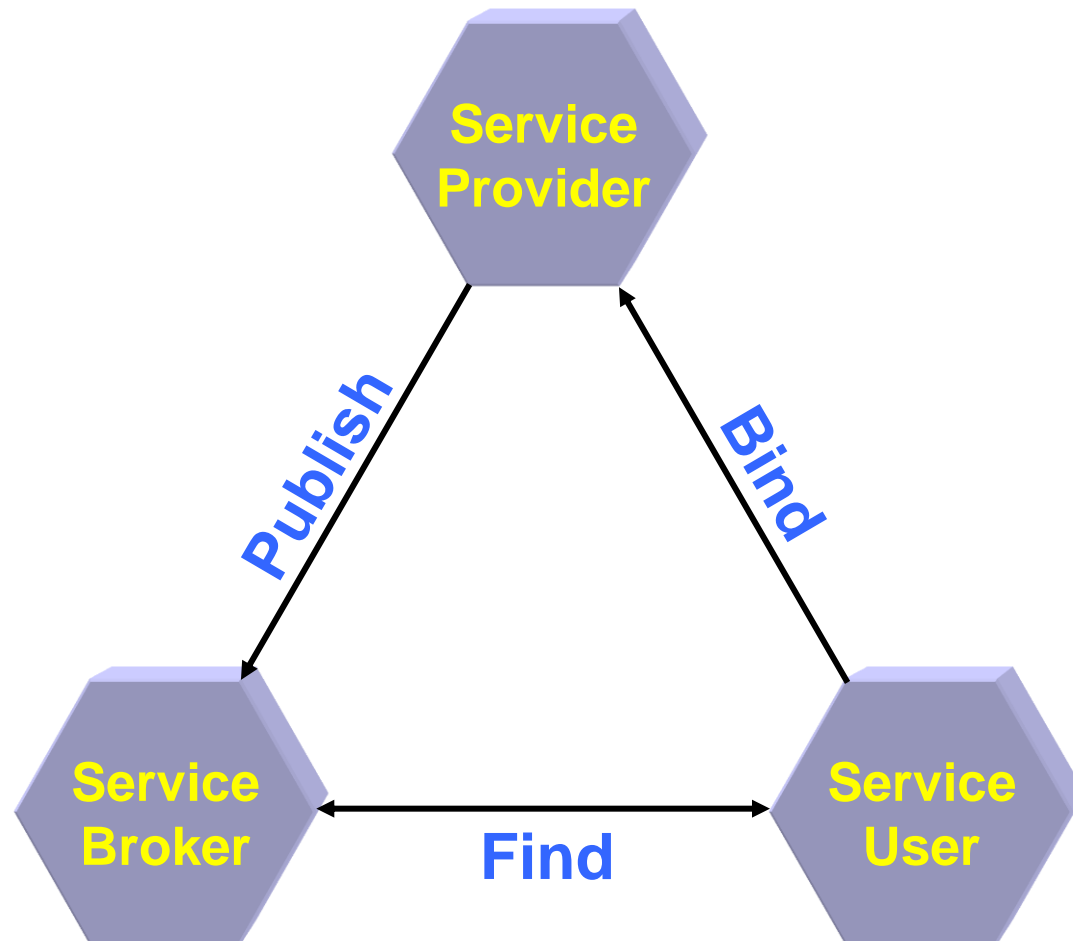
# Web Services: Properties

- **can be used either internally or exposed externally over the Internet**
- **accessible through a standard interface**
- **allows heterogeneous systems to work together as a single web of computation**

# Properties

- **Loosely coupled**
- **Ubiquitous communication**
- **Universal data format**

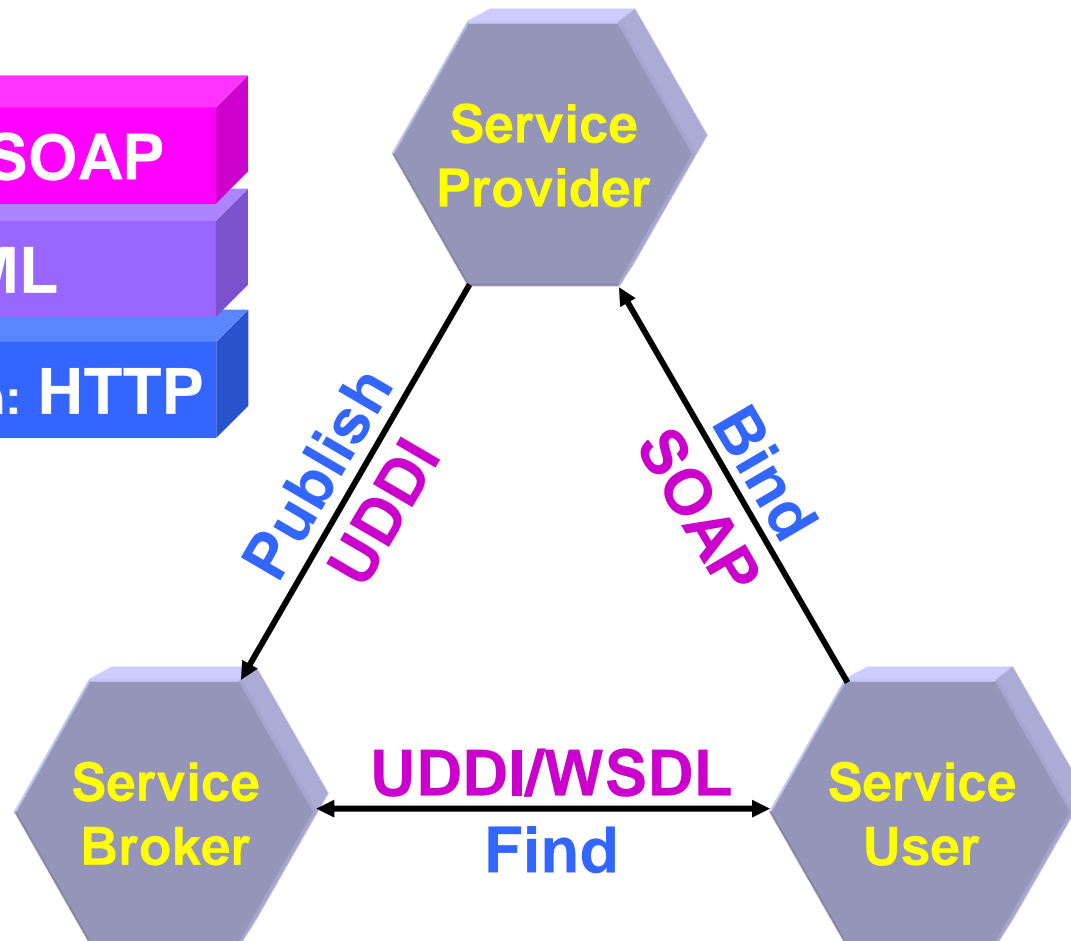
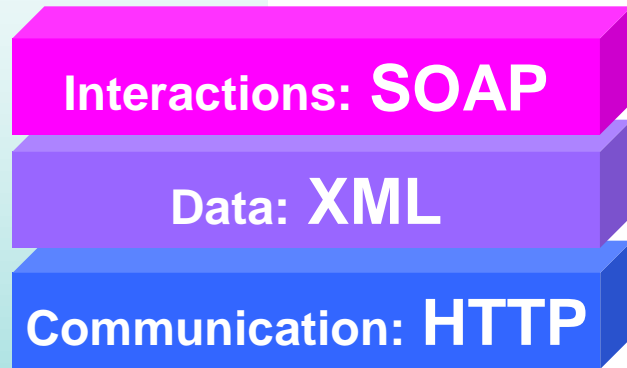
# Service-Oriented Architecture



# Web Service Scenario

- **Provider builds and defines the service in WSDL**
- **Provider registers the service in UDDI**
- **User finds the service by searching UDDI registry**
- **User application binds to the Web service and invokes its operations via SOAP**

# Web Service Architecture



# Web Services Protocols





# Infrastructure Elements

## **Directories**

**central location to locate Web Services provided by other organizations (e.g. UDDI registry)**

## **Discovery**

**locating WSDL for a particular Web Service**

## **Description**

**defines what interactions the Web Service supports**

## **Wire Formats**

**enable universal communication (e.g. SOAP)**

# SOAP

**Wire-protocol based on XML and HTTP  
that consists of:**

- an envelope for describing what is in a message and how to process it**
- a set of encoding rules for expressing instances of application-defined data types**
- a convention for representing remote procedure calls and responses**

# Sample SOAP request

POST /CurrencyServer/CurrencyExchange.asmx HTTP/1.1

Host: theseus

Content-Type: text/xml; charset=utf-8

Content-Length: length

SOAPAction: <http://di.unipi.it/webservices/Euro>

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
  <soap:Envelope
    xmlns:xsi=http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance
    xmlns:xsd=http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema
    xmlns:soap=http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope>
    <soap:Body>
      <Euro xmlns=http://di.unipi.it/webservices>
        <currency>string</currency>
      </Euro>
    </soap:Body>
  </soap:Envelope>
```

# Sample SOAP reply

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: text/xml; charset=utf-8

Content-Length: length

**<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>**

**<soap:Envelope**

**xmlns:xsi=http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance**

**xmlns:xsd=http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema**

**xmlns:soap=http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope>**

**<soap:Body>**

**<EuroResponse xmlns=http://di.unipi.it/webservices>**

**<EuroResult>double</EuroResult>**

**</EuroResponse>**

**</soap:Body>**

**</soap:Envelope>**

# Other .NET Wire-Protocols

- **HTTP GET**
- **HTTP POST**
- **SMTP**
- **... customized**

# Web Service Description Language



# WSDL Structure

<b>Types</b>	<b>Data type definitions</b>
<b>Message</b>	<b>Signature of request and reply for each method (<math>\approx</math> IDL)</b>
<b>Port Type</b>	<b><math>\langle</math>service, protocol<math>\rangle \Rightarrow</math> operations</b>
<b>Operation</b>	<b>method <math>\Leftrightarrow</math> messages</b>
<b>Binding</b>	<b>Protocol and data-format specification</b>
<b>Service</b>	<b>{ Port <math>\Leftrightarrow</math> binding }</b>
<b>Port</b>	<b>Address (<math>\approx</math> URL)</b>

# WSDL example

- **Currency Exchange Service**

- **Methods**

`double Rate(String From, String To)`

`double Euro(String Currency)`

- **Service URL**

<http://theseus/CurrencyServer/CurrencyExchange.asmx>



# WSDL example

```
<message name="RateSoapIn">
  <part name="parameters" element="s0:Rate" />
</message>
<message name="RateSoapOut">
  <part name="parameters" element="s0:RateResponse" />
</message>
<message name="EuroSoapIn">
  <part name="parameters" element="s0:Euro" />
</message>
<message name="EuroSoapOut">
  <part name="parameters" element="s0:EuroResponse" />
</message>
<message name="RateHttpGetIn">
  <part name="from" type="s:string" />
  <part name="to" type="s:string" />
</message>
<message name="RateHttpGetOut">
  <part name="Body" element="s0:double" />
</message>
<message name="EuroHttpGetIn">
  <part name="currency" type="s:string" />
</message>
<message name="EuroHttpGetOut">
  <part name="Body" element="s0:double" />
</message>
<message name="RateHttpPostIn">
  <part name="from" type="s:string" />
  <part name="to" type="s:string" />
</message>
<message name="RateHttpPostOut">
  <part name="Body" element="s0:double" />
</message>
<message name="EuroHttpPostIn">
  <part name="currency" type="s:string" />
</message>
<message name="EuroHttpPostOut">
  <part name="Body" element="s0:double" />
</message>
```

# Building A Server

- **Simplicity**
  - Source file (plain text = notepad accessible)
  - Compiled at run-time similar to ASP.NET pages
  - Just hit save
  - File extension is `.asmx`
- **File can be inline or in separate assembly**

# Building TRUST

- **CLR exposes its elements**
- **Users can create elements directly**
- **Even when using tools, you can look at their output and change it**

# Building A Server

- `<%@ WebService class="[class]" %>`
  - Names the class and/or language used
- `using System.Web.Services;`
  - Required namespace
- `[WebMethod]`
  - Method is 'web callable'
- **Optional: WebService base class**
  - Access ASP.NET intrinsics

**demo**

# Creating Web Service Clients

- 1. Grab WSDL from Web Service**
- 2. Create proxy from WSDL**
- 3. Execute methods against proxy, passing input parameters**
  - Proxy calls Web Service on your behalf
  - Web Service returns results to proxy
- 4. Retrieve results from proxy**
- 5. Display results**

# ASP.NET Client

- **Uses proxy and SOAP protocol to communicate with Web Service**
- **Steps:**
  1. **Use wsdl utility to create local proxy**
  2. **Compile proxy using vbc or csc**
    - **Place compiled proxy assembly in bin folder of Web**
  3. **Create client**
    - **Import proxy namespace, code to proxy's properties and methods**

**demo**



# Using SOAP toolkit (no .NET)

```
// allocate a new SoapClient pointer
m_pClient = new ISOAPClient;

// create the SoapClient pointer
m_pClient->CreateDispatch("MSSOAP.SoapClient")

// initialize it
m_pClient->msoapinit("http://www.MyService.com/Calc.wsd1",
    "Calc", "CalcPortType", NULL);

// perform addition
double ISOAPClient::Add(double dblA, double dblB, DISPID
    dispid)
{
    double result;
    static BYTE parms[] = VTS_R8 VTS_R8;
    InvokeHelper(dispid, DISPATCH_METHOD, VT_R8,
        (void*)&result, parms, dblA, dblB);
    return result;
}
```

# Client Side?

- **Use HTTP GET**
  - handle XML yourself
- **Use wsdl.exe, generate client-side program, invoke it through Jscript**
- **Use ActiveX or Java**

# Microsoft .NET

- **A software platform for XML Web Services**

# Personal Remarks

- **.NET provides plumbing for interesting new developments**
- **Opportunity for experimenting with new programming languages**
- **We can start asking questions:**
  - what new higher-level facilities can be designed
  - how can we contribute: improvements, extensions, applications
- **Not PDC Questions:**
  - when it will be available?
  - Will it have this feature?

# Commercial Offerings

**.NET**      <http://microsoft.com/net>

**WebSphere**

<http://www.ibm.com/websphere>

**J2EE**      <http://java.sun.com/j2ee>

# Role of CLR

- **Robustness**

- more and more programs run on server
- avoid memory leaks

- **Simplifies programming**

- Avoid burden of reference counting

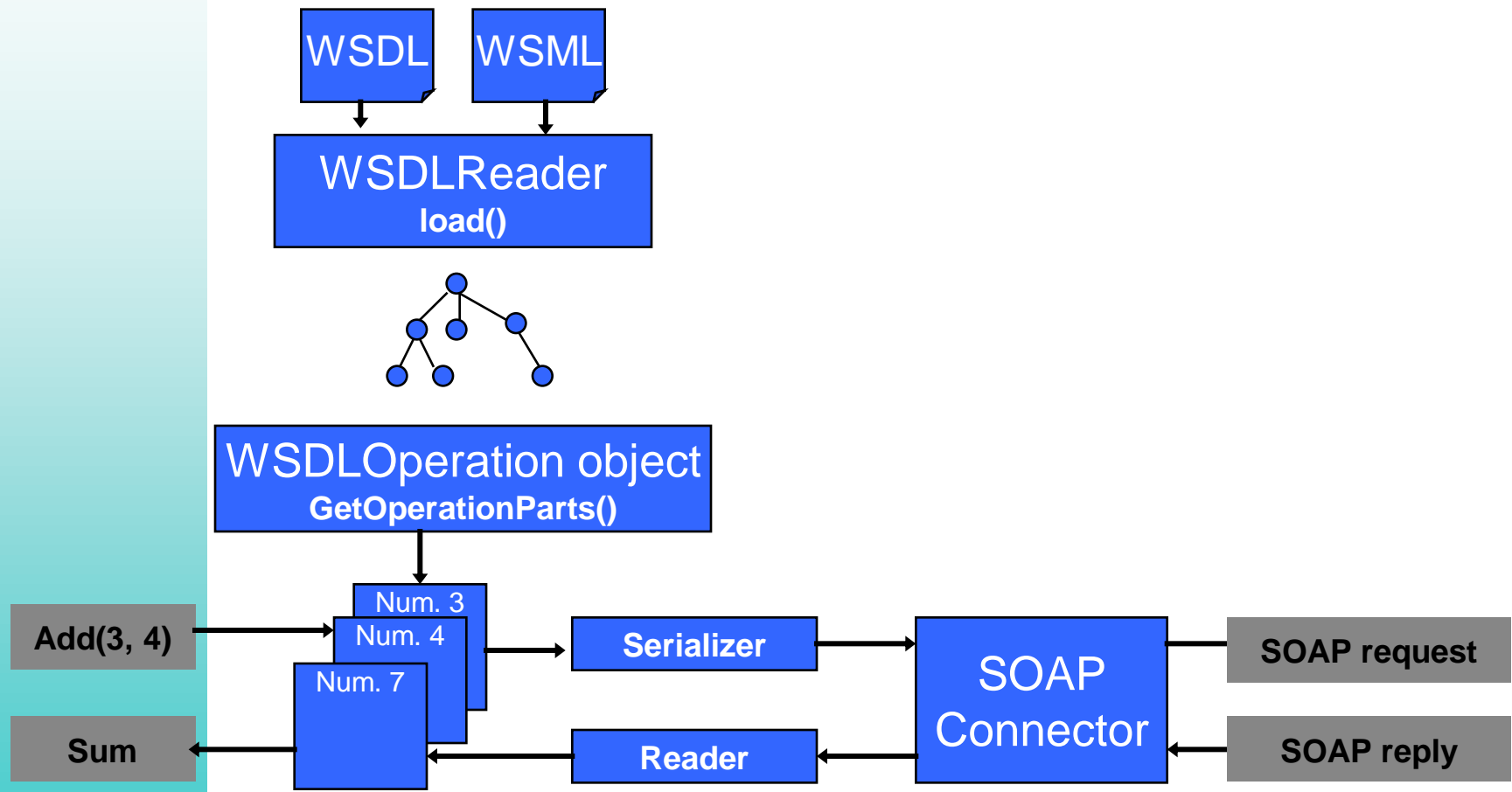
- **Reduce incompatibilities**

- Objects are remotely accessible
- More easily reproduced if built on same basic elements

# Reflection

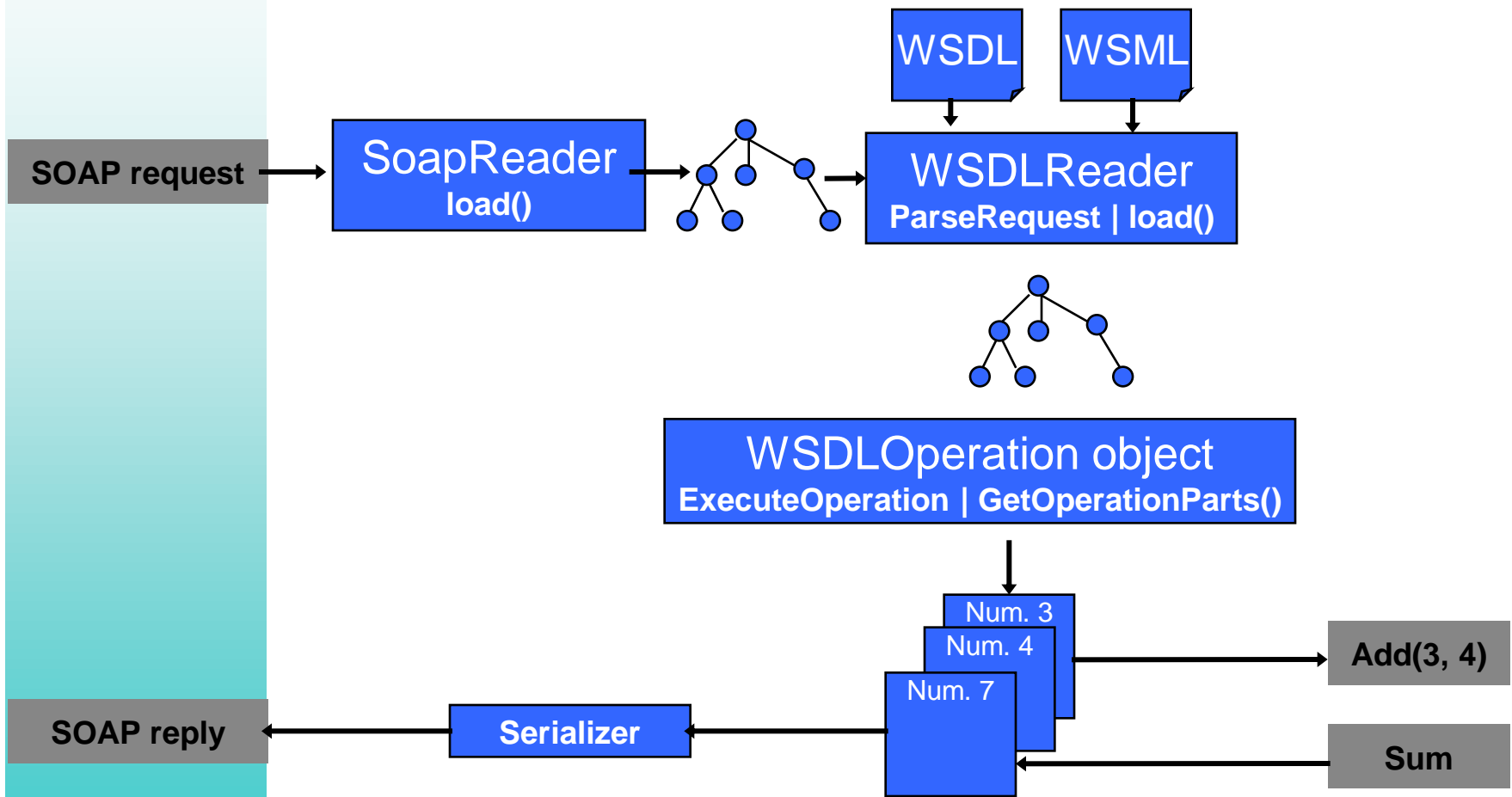
- **Avoids IDL**
  - Slight incompatibilities in CORBA
- **Avoids type libraries**
- **Provides for dynamic invocation**
- **Allows customization**
  - e.g. serialization

# Processing inside SOAP Client





# Server-side SOAP



# Reflection in Web Services

- **SOAP proxy performs:**
  - `Invoke(m, new object[] {arg1, arg2});`
- **SOAP message dispatcher:**
  - parses request
  - creates parameter objects
  - determines object requested
  - instantiates object
  - gets requested method
  - invokes method with built parameters

# Reflection: Apache SOAP

- SOAP requests addressed to:  
server:8080//soap/servlet/rpcrouter/**method**
- Servlet performs:
  - Call `c = extractCallFromEnvelope(ServiceManager sm, Envelope e, SOAPContext ctx);`
  - Response **invoke**(DeploymentDescriptor dd, Call c, Object o, SOAPContext reqCtx, SOAPContext resCtx)  
{ ...  
    `m = MethodUtils.getMethod(o, call.getMethodName(), argTypes);`  
    return  
        new Bean(m.**getReturnType**(), m.**invoke**(o, args));  
}

# Meta Data

- **Reflection extracts metadata (no need for separate type library)**
- **Attributes: turned into metadata stored within IL**
- **Metadata accessible at runtime**
- **New attributes can be defined, for program use**

```
int (*fun)(int, char);
```

```
fun f = someFunction;
```

```
f(3,'a');
```

```
someFunction(3,'a');
```

```
apply(fun f, void* args) {
```

```
    f(args);
```

```
    switch (args.lenght) {
```

```
    case 1: return f(args[0]);
```

```
    case 2: return f(args[0], args[1]);
```

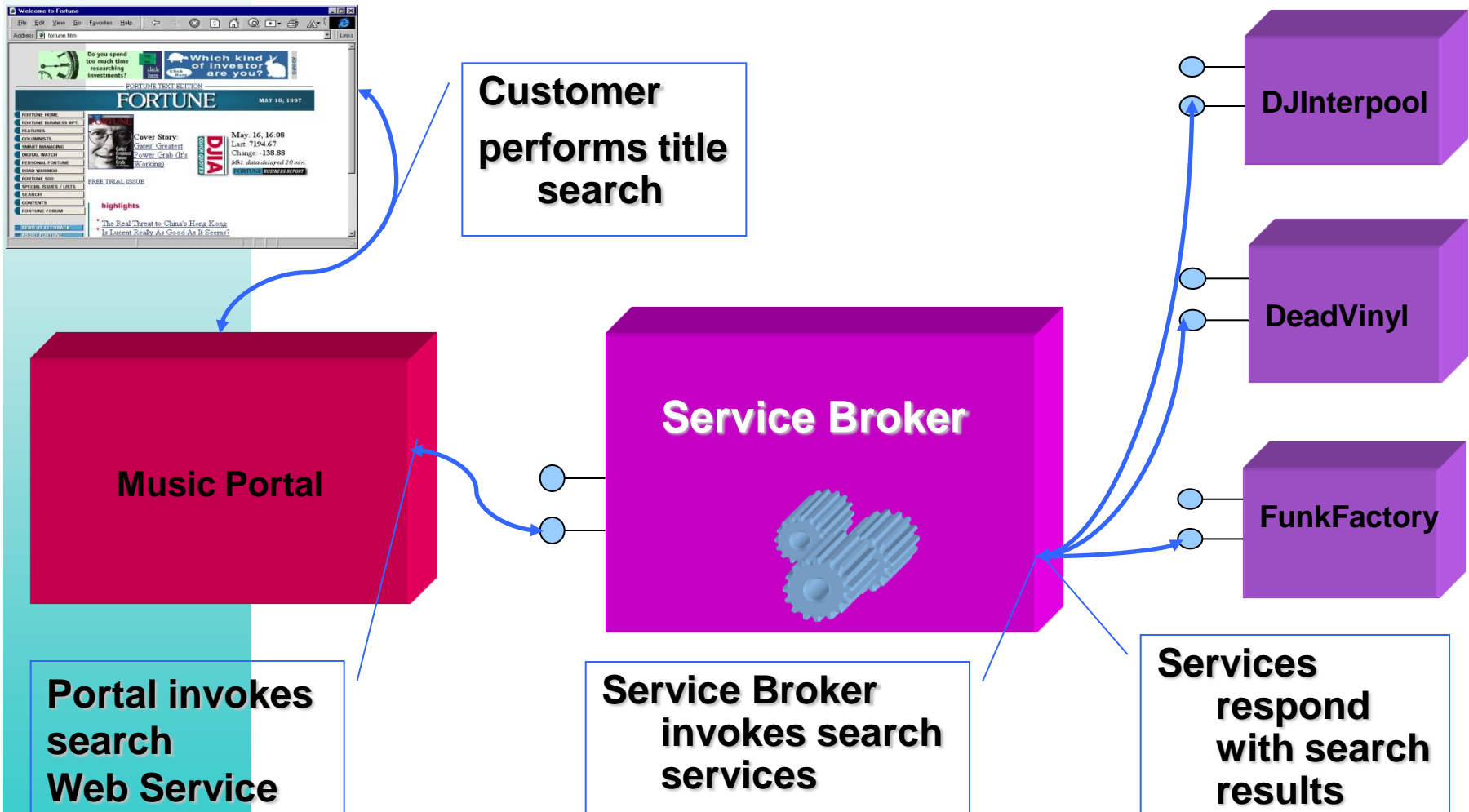
```
    ...
```

```
}
```

# Use of Reflection

- **Building a high performance search engine**
- **Need way to store and retrieve objects from relational table**
- **Need reflection to serialize objects**
- **Solution before .NET: template metaprogramming**

# Deployment Scenario



# Dynamic Objects (.NET)

- **Dynamic class creation**
- **Dynamic class loading**
- **Needed for interactive SQL interpreter**



# Two-Way Web

# Current Web Limitations

- **Thin but weak:**
  - Not real-time
  - Not productive
  - Not interactive
- **Client cannot initiate actions**
- **Browser pull: waste bandwidth**
- **Java, ActiveX: maintainability and security restrictions**

# Current SOAPs

- **SOAP 1.1 specifications**
- **Implementations:**
  - **MS SOAP Toolkit 2.0**
  - **Apache SOAP 2.2 ⇒ AXIS (= SOAP 3.0)**
  - **SOAP::Lite for Perl**
  - **pocketSOAP**
  - **GSoap for C++**
- **Apache and MS are working on incompatibilities**

# Conclusions

- **Web Services are quite promising**
- **Still missing:**
  - some plumbing, interoperability
  - 2-way interactivity
  - unified multistage programming
- **Issues:**
  - no more DLL Hell
  - but maybe, Namespace Hell

# References

## Standards

**SOAP** <http://www.w3.org/TR/SOAP>

**WSDL** <http://www.w3.org/TR/WSDL>

**UDDI** <http://www.uddi.org>

## Papers

1. Close up on .NET, DNJ,  
[http://www.dnjonline.com/articles/essentials/iss24\\_essentials.html](http://www.dnjonline.com/articles/essentials/iss24_essentials.html)
2. M. Kirtland, Object-Oriented Software Development Made Simple with COM+ Runtime Services, MSDJ,  
<http://www.microsoft.com/msj/defaultframe.asp?page=/msj/1197/complus.htm&nav=/msj/1197/newnav.htm>